

A FULL RELATION

OF THE
Scots march

FROM
BARWICKE to NEWCASTLE,

WITH
Eighteene thousand Foot, three thousand
Horse, five hundred Dragoons, and a hundred
and twenty Peeces of Ordnance.

Also, their Message to the Governour of
Newcastle, and their Propositions to the Cava-
liers, and their severall Answers about the
surrendring of Newcastle.

Together, with a Relation of 11. of the Earle
of Warwicks Ships appointed to fall upon 7. Ships
which lay at Newcastle, laden with Malignants
goods, intended for Holland; As it was
delivered to the Parliament,

By a Messenger from the SCOTS ARMIE.

LONDON,

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RELATION
OF THE
2000 MARCH
FROM
R W I C K
TO
Newcastle

There is no cause why we should conceive that our
 friends of Scotland have delayed in any wise
 their coming, though they have not been here as
 is expected, but rather that we should give God
 thanks for so good and speedy march.
 In the great Army which they have
 of Wales, which to be done orderly,
 which lay in the face of that whole Kingdom, is
 good, intended, and time.
 They are not only saying and all
 By Mr. McCall's relation of the Irish, who are
 a low and most miserable condition, the
 information from thence have caused the
 from Ireland, and so at the last of the Scotch
 friends as Ireland for want.

**FVL RELATION OF THE
SCOTS MARCH
FROM
BARWICK
TO
Newcastle:**

THere is no cause why we should conceive that our brethren of Scotland have delayed in any wise their coming, though they have not been here so soon as some expected, but rather that we should give God praise for their so soon and speedy march.

First, Considering the great Army which they have raised, and provision for them, which to be done orderly, and by the brotherly assistance of that whole Kingdome, is a great worke and asketh long time.

Secondly, Because they are not onely ayding and assisting unto us, but also to our brethren of Ireland, who are brought to a very low and most miserable condition, in so much that information from thence have certified the Kint of Scotland that 200 at the least of the Scots are starved to death in Ireland for want.

A 2

Thirdly,

Thurday, Their chiefe Ingenier hath formed a new kinde of great guns, never before discovered, which were made purposely for this designe, above three quarters of a yard long, or longer, that will carry a twelve pound bullet, to doe good execution at a good distance, and yet so framed that a horse may carry one of them, all which tooke up a great deal of time.

Yet neverthelesse, blessed be God, they are now come into England, their number being 18000 foote 3000 horse, and between 4 and 500 Dragoncers, and they bring along with them 120 great guns, and other train of Ammunition, very full and large, which came to Barwick by Sea, and there met the Armie in a convenient time, and was prepared ready for them in their march.

On Tuesday the 18 of January last they marched to Barwick, and that day was a fore day to them, by reason of great stormes and snow, that fell all the day long, and yet such was their valiant resolutions and desire of expedition, that they came 18 Scotch miles that day to reach Barwick, which is at the least as much as 23 or 24 of our miles here.

They billeted about Barwick that night, and there received their train of Artillerie, which they neglected not, though after so long and wearisome a dayes journey, and the next day, being January the 19, they marched out of Barwick one Regiment after another, as conveniently as they could obtain fir quarter in those parts.

Our brethren of Scotland brought along with them printed Declarations of the Kingdome of Scotland, for information and satisfaction to their bretheren of England, concerning their present expedition, viz.

Whereas the greatest Questions that are like to arise in this businesse may be reduced to these three particulars, viz. The iustnesse of our cause: The lawfulnessse of our calling thereon

And The faithfullness of our carriage therein: our brethren of Scotland will hereby endeavour to give satisfaction in them all, and doubt not to doe it, unless there remain some, whose inveterate malice hath produced in them a resolution to be unsatisfied.

This their Declaration gave the country so good satisfaction, that they found no opposition, and they doe carry themselves so civill and well, and without offering the least wrong to any where they come, that the country are exceeding glad of their being come.

When the messenger that brought the message to the Parliament yesterday, left the Scots Army, which was on Wednesday last, then they were at Addestone, within some six miles from Anwick in their march towards Newcastle, which is about some twenty eight English miles, and then a Letter was prepared to be sent to Colonell Glemham the Governour of Newcastle, to require the delivery of the same up to the use of the Parliament, in England, and he doth verily beleive that by this time they can give account of the same: for on Saturday last they intended to be before Newcastle.

Colonell Glemham, it seems had marched out of Newcastle with a party, such strength as he could make, and the Letters were delivered to him, which came from our brethren of Scotland, sent from both the Chairmen of the Committees of England and Scotland, which was very faire, and declared, that they did not desire blood, but to bring in those delinquents to justice, who seek to divert his Majesty from the Parliament. The Letter was delivered to Colonell Glemham, and by him read to the Army then with him, which himselfe would not deny but that it was very faire, and so made unto them three Propositions, at the reading of the said Letter.

1. Whether the country should be burnt up before them and all destroyed and laid waste. To this it was answered, no, which they had reason so to doe, because there were then present many of the Gentry of those parts, who had interest in the land there.

2. Whether they should oppose the Scots, and send them a deniall. To which it was answered, that they were altogether unable to oppose them, because they being but two thousand foot, and some few horse, it would be in vain to stand against them.

3. Whether an answer should be returned to the said letters, to which some said that it were best, first to send to the Earle of Newcastle, to know his mind: others, that it were convenient first to send to Oxford, before an answer be returned.

But it is very probable, that by this time our brethren of Scotland are possesse of Newcastle, for the country Gentlemen came so fast into our brethren of Scotland, that it caused the rest of the country to follow, so that their Army doth much increase.

And where as it is supposed that Tinmouth castle will be hard to be gained, our brethren of Scotland make no great matter of it, and besides, the Earle of Newcastle is preparing thitherward.

The messenger further reporteth, that as he sailed by the mouth of the channell which leadeth to Newcastle, he saw some seven ships or more which seemed to be fraught, and upon inquiry, it was certified that they were laden with malignants goods supposed for Holland, wherof he gave notice to some Commanders under the Lord Admirall, who appointed eleven ships to wait their coming out, and if they came not forth before Satterday, the day appointed by our brethren of Scotland to be at Newcastle, then to fall in and steale upon them.

Now

Now that our brethren of Scotland may not
be looked upon with the prejudice of strangers,
we hope this firm union of this mutuell Cove-
nant will wear out, There is a Committee of our
own Nation, the most of which are Parliament
men, such to whom they have committed the
trust and care of their Religion, Lawes, and Li-
berties, joyned with them, without whose con-
currence nothing that concerns us is to be trans-
acted. And to free us of all unjust suspition,
which if our mindes are not ready to conceive,
yet the malicious mouths of our adversaries and
theirs are ready to suggest, that notwithstanding
their Declaration, they have some sinister and
secret ends, which may prove prejudiciall to our
rights and happines: It is hereby made known to
us, that they have freely engaged themselves, by
an Article of the late treaty betwixt the Nations,
to give the publike Faith of the Kingdom of
Scotland unto the Kingdom of England, that
neither their entrance into, nor continuance in
this Kingdom, shalbe made use of to any other
ends then expressed in the Covenant, and that
treaty subscribed to them by the commissioners
of both Kingdomes, which they are resolved to
the honor of God and of this Nation, to keep in-
violate. And

And they declare, that they are so far from desiring harm or losse to any of their Brethren of England, that their sincere and reall intentions are not to add such, nor bring oyl, but water to extinguish these lamentable combustions and fires, which they have with so much duty and love laboured to quench. That their taking of armes is not to make Wars (if they be not necessitated, but to obtaine a better grounded and more durable Peace, for enjoying our Religion and Liberties in all the three Kingdoms: and that the wicked who are the unworthy authors of all our troubles) being removed from our King, a right understanding may be established betwixt his Majesty and his people. And as they have solemnly sworn to protect all who shall adhere to this covenant: So do they certainly expect, that all their brethren in England who are zealous for the true Protestant Religion, loyall to the King, and faithfull for their country, will joyn with them in procuring these just desires: Which being obtained, they shall be most willing and ready to returne to their native Country, esteeming it their greatest happinesse, that Truth with Peace may be established in all His Majesties Dominions.

FINIS.